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AUTOMATIC ERROR ANALYSIS IN FINITE
DIGITAL COMPUTATIONS, USING RANGE ARITHMETIC

VICTOR JOSEPH MONTE LEON

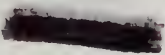
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AUTOMATIC ERROR ANALYSIS IN FINITE DIGITAL
COMPUTATIONS, USING RANGE ARITHMETIC

by

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ABSTRACT

The nature of generated machine error in finite digital calculations is discussed. The arithmetic of range numbers is developed, and examples are given demonstrating the use of range arithmetic as a tool for automatic error analysis. A computer program is developed, utilizing the TYPE OTHER feature of FORTRAN-63 in conjunction with the CDC-1604 digital computer, which enables the user to perform automatic error analysis during computation, and a number of programs are presented using this feature.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page
1. Introduction	9
2. The Arithmetic of Range Numbers	11
3. Range Arithmetic and Automatic Error Analysis	16
4. QRANGE7 - Program Description and Usage	22
5. Matrix Inversion Using Range Arithmetic	25
6. Conclusions	31
7. Bibliography	33
Appendix I. QRANGE7 Program Listing	34
Appendix II. Subroutines for Use with QRANGE7	71

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Table of Sign Discriminations	14
2. X - MATRIX	29
3. X - INVERSE	30

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure	Page
1. Flow Chart for UNPACK7	56
2. Flow Chart for RNGAD7	59
3. Flow Chart for RNGMU7	61
4. Flow Chart for RNGDI7	63
5. Flow Chart for QUIRKL7	65
6. Flow Chart for QUIRKU7	67
7. Flow Chart for REPACK7	69

1. Introduction.

The utilization of high-speed digital computers to perform lengthy and complex mathematical computations is widespread. Unfortunately, the user often assumes that the computer output will necessarily be accurate if his input data is accurate and his program logic is sound. This need not be the case, and such an assumption may well lead the user to incorrect or highly inaccurate results. The difficulty arises because of the very nature of digital computation.

A digital computer has a finite memory, and cannot carry within it infinite precision numbers, or perform infinitely accurate calculations. Each number stored in a digital computer must, of necessity, contain a finite number of digits. As a result, during each step of computation, the computer automatically truncates or rounds off numbers to conform with its memory storage requirements. Each arithmetic operation introduces an error in precision due to such truncation, which may accumulate with other such errors to produce sizeable inaccuracies in results. It is also possible that the errors may cancel and give a fairly accurate result; but, in either case, the user will have no knowledge of whether or not any error had accumulated in computation.

It would be desirable to eliminate precision errors entirely, but hardware limitations make it impossible to do so. It is, however, possible to estimate and control the errors arising in finite digital computations, by appropriate choice of an algorithm. One method is

called range arithmetic, or interval arithmetic [1, 2]. This method enables the generated error to be analysed automatically within the computer, during computation.

The technique of range arithmetic replaces any real number of infinite precision by two numbers of finite precision, one of which is a lowerbound of the real number, and the other is a corresponding upperbound of the real number. We can then be certain that the real number lies in the range of the two finite precision numbers.

In this thesis, we will discuss the arithmetic of range numbers, the application of range arithmetic to digital computation, and present a computer program designed for use on the CDC-1604 computer in conjunction with FORTRAN-63, which will provide a means of automatic error analysis in digital computation.

2. The Arithmetic of Range Numbers.

In this section, we will discuss the properties of range numbers, and the arithmetic operations pertaining to them.

Let x be any real number. Associated with this real number is a range number X , which has the following properties:

- (1) X is a closed bounded interval;
- (2) X contains x .

Then define the range number X , associated with the real number x , to be the closed bounded interval

$$X = [x_L, x_U],$$

where x_L and x_U are defined by the transformations L and U as follows:

$$x \xrightarrow{L} x_L$$

$$x \xrightarrow{U} x_U$$

We may then write

$$x \xrightarrow{L, U} X = [x_L, x_U] .$$

The transformations L and U are determined by the precision allowed in computation. If, for example, we would like to find the range number associated with $e = 2.71828 \dots$, and we are allowed only two significant figures, then

$$X = [2.7, 2.8] .$$

On the other hand, if allowed five significant figures, then

$$X = [2.7182, 2.7183] .$$

For integers (known with exact precision), the range number will have the same upper and lower bound, equal to the integer itself. Then, if $x = 3$, $X = [3, 3]$.

We can see, then, that the range number X will represent the smallest closed interval containing x , for a given set of transformations L and U .

The arithmetic operations associated with range numbers can be defined in the following manner. Let (op) represent an arithmetic operation, and consider two range numbers

$$X = [xL, xU] ,$$

and

$$Y = [yL, yU] .$$

Then,

$$Z = X (op) Y = [zL, zU] ,$$

where

$$zL = \min [xL (op) yL, xL (op) yU, xU (op) yL, xU (op) yU]$$

$$zU = \max [xL (op) yL, xL (op) yU, xU (op) yL, xU (op) yU] .$$

It can be seen that the real number $z = x (op) y$ will be in the interval Z , and that Z represents the smallest interval that contains z .

Now let

$(+)$ - denote range addition

$(-)$ - denote range subtraction

$(*)$ - denote range multiplication

$(/)$ - denote range division

From the definition above, it can be seen that

$$(1) \quad Z = X (+) Y = [xL + yL, xU + yU]$$

$$(2) \quad -X = [-xU, -xL]$$

$$(3) \quad Z = X (-) Y = X (+) (-Y) = [xL - yU, xU - yL]$$

$$(4) \quad X = Y \text{ if and only if}$$

$$xL = yL, \text{ and } xU = yU$$

$$(5) \quad Z = X (*) Y, \text{ where}$$

$$zL = \min [xL * yL, xL * yU, xU * yL, xU * yU]$$

$$zU = \max [xL * yL, xL * yU, xU * yL, xU * yU]$$

The values of zL and zU can also be obtained using a table of sign discriminations.

Using the table on page 14, we need only calculate one product for each end point, except in sign discrimination 5.

$$(6) \quad Z = X (/) Y, \text{ where}$$

$$zL = \min [xL / yL, xL / yU, xU / yL, xU / yU]$$

$$zU = \max [xL / yL, xL / yU, xU / yL, xU / yU]$$

Note, that in the case in which Y brackets zero, i. e., $Y = [-1, 3]$, range division is undefined. This is equivalent to forbidden division by zero in real arithmetic.

Values of z_L and z_U

	x_L	x_U	y_L	y_U	Values of z_L and z_U
1	+	+	+	+	$z_L = x_L * y_L, \quad z_U = x_U * y_U$
2	+	+	-	+	$z_L = x_U * y_L, \quad z_U = x_U * y_U$
3	+	+	-	-	$z_L = x_U * y_L, \quad z_U = x_L * y_U$
4	-	+	+	+	$z_L = x_L * y_U, \quad z_U = x_U * y_U$
5	-	+	-	+	$z_L = \min [x_U * y_L, x_L * y_U], \quad z_U = \max [x_L * y_L, x_U * y_U]$
6	-	+	-	-	$z_L = x_U * y_L, \quad z_U = x_L * y_L$
7	-	-	+	+	$z_L = x_L * y_U, \quad z_U = x_U * y_L$
8	-	-	-	+	$z_L = x_L * y_U, \quad z_U = x_L * y_L$
9	-	-	-	-	$z_L = x_U * y_U, \quad z_U = x_L * y_L$

TABLE OF SIGN DISCRIMINATIONS

FIGURE 1

We now will give some illustrative examples of computations using range arithmetic.

$$[a, b] (+) [c, c] = [a+c, b+c]$$

$$[a, b] (*) [c, c] = [ca, cb] \quad \text{for } c \geq 0$$

$$[a, b] (*) [c, c] = [cb, ca] \quad \text{for } c \leq 0$$

$$[a, b] (-) [a, b] = [a-b, b-a]$$

$$[a, b] (/) [a, b] = [a/b, b/a] \quad \text{for } a > 0$$

$$[1, 2] (*) [-4, -3] = [-8, -3]$$

3. Range Arithmetic and Automatic Error Analysis.

In finite digital computation, errors are generated in the process of round-off, truncation, and normalization. One has no method of determining the seriousness of such errors unless some sort of error analysis is performed. A method is necessary that can evaluate the error generated at each step in the computation, and also keep track of the accumulated error. The techniques of range arithmetic are suited to this purpose. If, in addition to doing real arithmetic, we parallel the computation with range arithmetic, the range numbers calculated will keep track of the error, and the final result will be the smallest closed interval containing the "true", infinite precision result.

Error analysis via range arithmetic not only furnishes information as to the size of machine-generated errors, but it also can be utilized to evaluate the accuracy of alternative computational schemes. Indeed, the error generated in one type of computation may be quite different from that obtained using another method of computation. A few examples will illustrate this point.

Example 1.

Consider the problem of finding the roots of the equation

$$x^2 + 100,000x + 100 = 0 .$$

We will concern ourselves with finding the larger root of this equation, and we will assume that the computer can carry six significant

figures. We will first calculate the result using ordinary arithmetic and the quadratic formula, and then use range arithmetic in conjunction with the quadratic formula. The notation will be that which is equivalent to normalized floating-point operations on a computer. For example, the number 100,000 will be denoted by .100000E6, where E6 denotes the power of ten multiplying .100000.

The equation

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

has, as its larger root,

$$x = (-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / 2a .$$

We then calculate our solution:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-.100000E6 + \sqrt{.100000E11 - .400000E3}}{.2E1} \\ &= \frac{-.100000E6 + \sqrt{.100000E11 - .000000E11}}{.2E1} \\ &= \frac{-.100000E6 + .100000E6}{.2E1} \\ &= .000000E00 \end{aligned}$$

or

$$x = 0$$

Now, in order to do the same problem in range arithmetic, we assume some uncertainty in the coefficients of our original equation. We then replace the original coefficients by range numbers reflecting the uncertainty. For example, we will replace 100,000 by [99999.9, 100,001].

The equation to be solved now is

$$[.999999E0, .100001E1] x^2 + [.999999E5, .100001E6] x + [.999999E2, .100001E3] = 0 .$$

Now,

$$b^2 = [.999999E5, .100001E6]^2$$

$$= [.99999E10, .100003E11]$$

$$ac = [.999999E0, .100001E1] \times [.999999E2, .100001E3]$$

$$= [.999998E2, .100003E3]$$

$$4ac = [.399999E3, .400012E3]$$

$$b^2 - 4ac = [.999998E10, .100003E11] - [.399999E3, .400012E3]$$

$$= [.999997E10, .100003E11]$$

$$\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} = [.999998E5, .100002E6]$$

$$-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} = [.999998E5, .100002E6] - [.999999E5, .100001E6]$$

$$= [-.120000E4, .210000E4]$$

and

$$x = \frac{[-.120000E4, .210000E4]}{[.399999E3, .400012E3]}$$

$$= [-.299994E1, .525002E1]$$

By using range arithmetic, we have kept accurate error bounds and have found that our root is in the interval $[-2.9, 5.3]$, or

$[-.299994E1, .525002E1]$. Our result tells us that the true value

could be anywhere within the calculated interval. However, the interval

is wide, and could contain the value zero, which was our answer using real arithmetic. We would like to tighten the interval, so that we may be more confident of the computer results. The next example will illustrate how, with a little knowledge of sources of error generated in finite calculations, we can obtain more satisfactory results.

Example 2.

Consider the formula for the larger root of a quadratic equation,

$$x = (-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / 2a$$

and divide numerator and denominator by b so that

$$x = (-1 + \sqrt{1 - s}) b / 2a$$

where

$$s = 4ac / b^2 .$$

Expanding the radical in a power series, we obtain

$$\sqrt{1 - s} = 1 - s/2 - s^2/8 - s^3/16 - \dots$$

The equation for x becomes

$$x = -(s/2 + s^2/8 + s^3/16 + \dots) b / 2a .$$

Now, for the equation

$$x^2 + 100,000x + 100 = 0$$

we get

$$s = \frac{(.400000E1) (.100000E1) (.100000E3)}{(.100000E6)^2}$$

$$= .400000E-7$$

$$s/2 = .200000E-7$$

$$s^2/8 = .200000E-15$$

$$\begin{aligned} b^2/2a &= (.100000E6) / (.200000E1) (.100000E1) \\ &= .500000E5 \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} x &= -(.500000E5) (.200000E-7 + .200000E-15) \\ &= -(.500000E5) (.200000E-7) \\ &= -.100000E-2 \end{aligned}$$

or,

$$x = -.001$$

We now solve the same problem using range arithmetic, with the modified quadratic formula.

Our equation is

$$\begin{aligned} [.999999E0, .100001E1] x^2 + [.999999E5, .100001E6] x \\ + [.999999E2, .100001E3] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

In example 2, we found that

$$b^2 = [.999998E10, .100003E11]$$

$$4ac = [.399999E3, .400012E3]$$

therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{[.399999E3, .400012E3]}{[.999998E10, .100003E11]} \\ &= [.399987E-7, .400013E-7] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s/2 &= [.399987E-7, .400013E-7] / [.200000E1, .200000E1] \\ &= [.199994E-7, .200007E-7] \end{aligned}$$

$$s^2 = [.159987\text{E-14}, .160009\text{E-14}]$$

$$s^2/8 = [.199983\text{E-15}, .200012\text{E-15}]$$

$$s/2 + s^2/8 = [.199994\text{E-7}, .200008\text{E-7}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} b/a &= [.999999\text{E5}, .100001\text{E6}]/[.999999\text{E0}, .100001\text{E1}] \\ &= [.999989\text{E5}, .100002\text{E6}] \end{aligned}$$

$$b/2a = [.499994\text{E5}, .500005\text{E5}]$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} x &= - [.499994\text{E5}, .500005\text{E5}] [.199994\text{E-7}, .200008\text{E-7}] \\ &= [-.100005\text{E-2}, -.999958\text{E-3}] \end{aligned}$$

or,

$$x = [-.00100005, -.000999958] .$$

Thus, we can see that the method in example 2 generates far less error than the straight application of the quadratic formula. Indeed, the previous examples illustrate the use of range arithmetic in evaluating a given computational technique.

4. QRANGE7 - Program Description and Usage.

The TYPE OTHER capability in the FORTRAN-63 compiler for the CDC-1604 computer allows the relatively simple implementation of range arithmetic for the user. Using the QRANGE7 package, the programmer need only declare all floating-point variables to be TYPE RANGE7(3), and follow the usual rules of FORTRAN programming. The QRANGE7 package supplies the necessary subroutines for range arithmetic computations.

Range arithmetic calculations are made carrying a triple of numbers (x_F , x_L , x_U), rather than a double as stated previously. The first number in the triple is the ordinary floating-point result, as calculated using standard floating-point arithmetic. The remaining numbers in the triple are the lower and upper range numbers, respectively. Note that $x_L \leq x_F \leq x_U$. In any range calculation, the "real" part of the triple is computed last and remains in the accumulator, so that transfers and comparisons (such as the IF statement) will follow the same logical branches as in ordinary floating-point arithmetic.

Standard floating-point arithmetic cannot be used on either lower or upper range numbers since, in floating-point calculations, round-off and normalization are done automatically, and would reduce the accuracy of the range interval. In QRANGE7, the arithmetic performed on range numbers is un-normalized, and separate subroutines are provided which truncate the lower range numbers and round up by one bit in the

least significant position, or truncate, the upper range numbers as required. The un-normalized arithmetic is performed by unpacking the operands, putting them in un-normalized form, doing the appropriate arithmetic, re-normalizing and repacking the result.

Input/output may be accomplished in one of two ways. The programmer may use EQUIVALENCE statements to transfer input / output of range numbers as real numbers, where each range number is equivalent to three real numbers, or he may use the Input / Output for Multi-Word TYPE OTHER package [3] and transfer the range numbers directly in and out of the computer memory. The following examples will illustrate the use of these methods, and the use of QRANGE7 .

A.

```
TYPE RANGE7(3) A7, B7, X7

DIMENSION A7(3) , AR(9) , B7(3) , BR(9) , X7(3, 3) , XR(27)

EQUIVALENCE (A7, AR) , (B7, BR) , (X7, XR)

READ 10, AR, BR

10 FORMAT(8F10.0)

DO 20 I=1, 3

DO 20 J=1, 3

20 X7(J, I) = A7(I)*B7(J)

DO 30 I=1, 25, 3

30 PRINT 40, XR(I) , XR(I+1) , XR(I+2) , XR(I) , XR(I+1) , XR(I+2)

40 FORMAT(//15X, 3(E20. 10, 10X)/15X, 3(020, 10X))

END
```


In this example, we have assumed that the programmer reads in the three parts of the range numbers using real floating-point numbers that are simultaneously stored as the three parts of the range numbers by use of the EQUIVALENCE statement. The next example will illustrate the same program, but using the INPUT / OUTPUT for MULTI-WORD TYPE OTHER package [3].

B.

```
TYPE RANGE7(3) A7, B7, X7
DIMENSION A7(3), B7(3), X7(3, 3)
CALL READ7
READ 10, A7, B7
10 FORMAT(8F10.0)
DO 20 I=1, 3
DO 20 J=1, 3
X7(J, I) = A7(I)*B7(J)
CALL PRINT7
20 PRINT 30, X7(J, I)
30 FORMAT(//15X, 3(E20.10, 10X) / 15X, 3(020, 10X))
END
```

5. Matrix Inversion Using Range Arithmetic.

In order to test QRANGE7, and evaluate the errors generated in a particular program, a number of matrix inversions were run. In one case, the matrix to be inverted was generated randomly, using the RANF(-1) library function of FORTRAN-63. About 15 programs were run in this manner. In the second case, the input matrix was specified, and the individual elements of the matrix were assumed to be inaccurate. Thus, they were inputted as range numbers. Both cases used the MATINV2 subroutine provided by the U. S. Naval Postgraduate School computer facility, in conjunction with QRANGE7. Two range subroutines had to be used: ABS7, which takes the absolute value of a range number; and Q0Q06700, which complements the range accumulator [5]. (A listing of these subroutines appears in Appendix II.) The coding for both cases was as follows:

Case 1. Randomly Generated Matrices

```
PROGRAM RANMAT
      TYPE RANGE7(3) XMAT, XINV
      DIMENSION XMAT(5, 5), XINV(5, 5), XJUNK(2000)
      READ 2000, N
      DO 90 I=1, N
90    XJUNK(I) = RANF( - 1)
      DO 10 I=1, 5
```

```

DO 10 J=1, 5

B(I, J) = RANF( - 1)*1000

10 XMAT(I, J) = B(I, J)

CALL PRINT7

DO 20 J=1, 5

DO 20 I=1, 5

20 PRINT 2001 , XMAT(I, J) , XMAT(I, J)

CALL MATINV2(XMAT , XINV , 5, 5)

CALL PRINT7

DO 30 J=1, 5

DO 30 I=1, 5

30 PRINT 2001 , XINV(I, J) , XINV(I, J)

2000 FORMAT(F10.0)

2001 FORMAT(//15X , 3(E20.10 , 10X) / 15X , 3(020, 10X))

END

```

Case 2. Input Matrix Containing Range Elements

```

PROGRAM MMATRIX

TYPE RANGE7(3) A, B

DIMENSION A(3, 3) , B(3, 3)

CALL READ7

DO 10 J=1, 3

DO 10 I=1, 3

10 READ 2000 , A(I, J)

```



```

      CALL PRINT7
      DO 20 J=1,3
      DO 20 I=1,3
20    PRINT 2001 , A(I, J) , A(I, J)
      CALL MATINV2(A, B, 3, 3)
      CALL PRINT7
      DO 30 J=1,3
      DO 30 I=1,3
30    PRINT 2001 , B(I, J) , B(I, J)
2000  FORMAT(3F10.0)
2001  FORMAT(//15X , 3(E20.10, 10X) / 15X, 3(020, 10X))
      END

```

The results obtained using random matrices were highly accurate. For 5×5 matrices, seven decimal places of accuracy were obtained, and the range of error was small. It might be noted that the conversion of the real random matrix to a matrix of range numbers introduced no errors, and hence the resulting range intervals on the inverse elements were solely a consequence of digital computation. On the other hand, the error generated in the second case was quite large, and decimal accuracy varied from zero to one. In fact, large errors were generated for input coefficients with ranges of approximately $1.0E-2$. It was found, in both cases, that the error generated increased with increasing matrix dimension. This is to be expected, since the number of

calculations done in inverting the matrix is increased. For example, a 12 x 12 random matrix was inverted, and it was found that only four to five significant figures could be expected, vice the seven decimal accuracy in the 5 x 5 case.

One may circumvent the inaccuracies obtained when the input elements are range numbers, by the following device [4]. Suppose we wish to invert X , whose elements are range numbers. Take X_0 to be the matrix of mid-points of the elements of X , so that $X = X_0 + E$. The elements of E are range numbers of the form $[-e, e]$. Obtain X_0^{-1} using range arithmetic, and let

$$E' = [I - X_0^{-1}E + (X_0^{-1}E)^2 - \dots] X_0^{-1} (-EX_0^{-1}).$$

If the elements of E are small compared to X_0^{-1} , then the series will converge, and one can write

$$X^{-1} = X_0^{-1} + E'.$$

The results of a typical run for an inversion of a randomly generated 5 x 5 matrix are shown on the following page.

Element	Real Part	Lower		Upper	
(1, 1)	4.6396189281E01	Same as Real		Same as Real	
(1, 2)	8.6916184500E02				
(1, 3)	3.6039163981E02				
(1, 4)	5.8772778565E02				
(1, 5)	9.4693749440E02				
(2, 1)	5.5609401546E02				
(2, 2)	8.9089112203E02				
(2, 3)	4.0143081011E02				
(2, 4)	4.2098029158E02				
(2, 5)	6.1093177836E02				
(3, 1)	9.9636585643E02				
(3, 2)	1.6340010236E02				
(3, 3)	4.6658037215E02				
(3, 4)	5.0479887773E02				
(3, 5)	2.0507283101E02				
(4, 1)	2.7500284988E02				
(4, 2)	4.8510492363E02				
(4, 3)	2.4488146363E02				
(4, 4)	4.1884968178E02				
(4, 5)	1.9965179004E02				
(5, 1)	8.7792113349E02				
(5, 2)	2.3254672355E02				
(5, 3)	3.5002222285E00				
(5, 4)	3.2092384145E02				
(5, 5)	6.4308479314E02	V		V	

X - MATRIX

TABLE 2

We will present the real part, and the least significant digits of the lower and upper range numbers of X - INVERSE. The exponents will not be repeated.

Element	Real Part		Lower	Upper
(1, 1)	-9.1422040	728E-04	854	607
(1, 2)	7.419425	7112E-04	6975	7249
(1, 3)	9.3418389	435E-05	070	864
(1, 4)	-5.779019	5190E-05	5709	4688
(1, 5)	6.2948717	498E-04	477	517
(2, 1)	-1.122627	041E-03	052	032
(2, 2)	1.6441862	954E-03	944	965
(2, 3)	-1.3201931	162E-03	165	159
(2, 4)	1.4714936	870E-03	865	875
(2, 5)	5.5237176	832E-05	720	995
(3, 1)	1.0620289	855E-03	838	873
(3, 2)	1.1383145	460E-03	437	478
(3, 3)	2.3018511	807E-03	800	812
(3, 4)	-3.6993050	965E-03	973	956
(3, 5)	-2.2307817	966E-03	966	962
(4, 1)	6.4802494	170E-04	040	338
(4, 2)	-3.0018154	973E-03	990	955
(4, 3)	-5.102677	3200E-05	3669	2679
(4, 4)	4.0549999	820E-03	811	825
(4, 5)	6.5487719	463E-04	433	477
(5, 1)	1.3248530	755E-03	742	766
(5, 2)	-1.1561055	861E-04	968	706
(5, 3)	3.6280024	837E-04	794	865
(5, 4)	-2.4566800	524E-03	531	520
(5, 5)	3.6100559	502E-04	481	523

X - INVERSE

FIGURE 3

6. Conclusions.

Range arithmetic is a powerful tool, not only for error estimation in computations of a scientific or engineering nature, but for the evaluation and comparison of alternative numerical algorithms as well. The QRANGE7 package provides the user with a simple means for such analysis. The drawback in the use of QRANGE7, at this point, is that computing time is increased. There are many points where the program could be increased in efficiency, notably in the Q1Q04770 and Q1Q05770 subroutines for range multiplication and range division. The author feels, however, that even with the increase in computing time, the payoff in the use of range arithmetic is so great that it more than outweighs the disadvantage.

A few function subprograms have been provided for use in conjunction with QRANGE7. They are used exactly as one would use the library subroutines in FORTRAN, except a "7" replaces the "F" at the end of the function name. One must remember to declare these functions `TYPE RANGE7(3)` before execution. Much work remains to be done in this area, and it is hoped that, eventually, a complete library of functions will be available for use with QRANGE7.

It might be noted, at this point, that there are errors generated in the conversion of decimal-to-binary and binary-to-decimal numbers during input/output, and these have not been taken into account. The author feels that these errors are negligible compared to the machine

generated error occurring during computation.

The results obtained using QRANGE7 indicated that the technique of range arithmetic can, indeed, be used to provide error information at each stage of computation. Unfortunately, the author did not have the time to try it out on some of the more common numerical algorithms, such as the Runge - Kutta method for solving differential equations, or the Newton - Raphson method for determining roots of n^{th} order polynomials. It is hoped that this will be done in the future.

In conclusion, it is felt that range arithmetic is of such value that it warrants inclusion in future modifications of FORTRAN or other algebraic compilers as a standard TYPE.

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APPENDIX I

QRANGE7 PROGRAM LISTING [5]

Entry Points:

Q1Q00770, Q1Q01770, Q1Q02770, Q1Q03770,
Q1Q04770, Q1Q05770, Q1Q10770, Q1Q00710,
Q1Q01710, Q1Q02710, Q1Q03710, Q1Q04710,
Q1Q05710, Q1Q10710, Q1Q10170, Q1Q00700,
Q1Q01700, Q1Q02700, Q1Q03700, Q1Q04700,
Q1Q05700, Q1Q10700, Q1Q10070, UNPACK7,
RNGAD7, RNGMU7, RNGDI7, QUIRKL7, QUIRKU7,
REPACK7, ERROR777

:

SAUX.	BSS	3	
QAUX	BSS	3	
AF	BSS	1	
	ENTRY		Q1Q00770
Q1Q00770	SLJ	**	
	LDA	*	
	ALS	+24	
	INA	-1	
	SAU	**+1	
	ENA	**	
	SAU	A1	
	INA	+1	
	SAU	A2	
	INA	+1	
	SAU	A3	
	LDA	**	
A2	STA	ACC+1	
A3	LDA	**	
A1	STA	ACC+2	
	LDA	**	
	STA	ACC	
	SLJ	Q1Q00770	
	ENTRY	Q1Q01770	
Q1Q01770	SLJ	**	
	LDA	*	
	ALS	+24	
	INA	-1	
	SAU	**+1	
	ENA	**	
	SAU	B1	
	INA	+1	
	SAU	B2	
	INA	+1	
	SAU	B3	
	LAC	**	
B2			

THIS PROGRAM LOADS RANGE
ACCUMULATOR. THE LOWER
GOES TO ACC+1, THE UPPER TO
ACC+2, AND THE REAL PART
GOES TO ACC.

LOAD LOWER RANGE NUMBER
LOWER TO ACC+1
LOAD UPPER RANGE NUMBER
UPPER TO ACC+2
LOAD REAL PART
REAL TO ACC

LOADS RANGE ACCUMULATOR
WITH THE COMPLEMENT OF A
RANGE NUMBER.
NOTE, WHEN LOWER AND UPPER
ARE COMPLEMENTED, THEIR ORDER
IS REVERSED.

LOAD LOWER COMPLEMENT

1Q0000
1Q0010
1Q0020
1Q0030
1Q0040
1Q0050
1Q0060
1Q0070
1Q0080
1Q0090
1Q0100
1Q0110
1Q0120
1Q0130
1Q0140
1Q0150
1Q0160
1Q0170
1Q0180
2Q0000
2Q0010
2Q0020
2Q0030
2Q0040
2Q0050
2Q0060
2Q0070
2Q0080
2Q0090
2Q0100
2Q0110
2Q0120

B3	STA	ACC+2	STORE IN ACC+2 (NEW UPPER)	2Q0130
	LAC	**	LOAD UPPER COMPLEMENT	2Q0140
B1	STA	ACC+1	STORE IN ACC+1 (NEW LOWER)	2Q0150
	LAC	**	LOAD REAL COMPLEMENT	2Q0160
	STA	ACC	STORE IN ACC	2Q0170
	SLJ	Q1Q01770		2Q0180
Q1Q02770	ENTRY	Q1Q02770	ROUTINE FOR RANGE (+) RANGE,	3Q0000
	SLJ	**	THAT IS A7(+)B7. A7 IS IN	3Q0010
	LDA	*	RANGE ACCUMULATOR.	3Q0020
	ALS	+24		3Q0030
	INA	-1		3Q0040
	SAU	*+1		3Q0050
+	ENA	**		3Q0060
	SAL	C1		3Q0070
	INA	+1		3Q0080
	SAU	C2		3Q0090
	INA	+1		3Q0100
	SAU	C3		3Q0110
	LDA	ACC+1	LOADS ACC+1 (A7 LOWER)	3Q0120
	STA	B	STORES IN B	3Q0130
C2	LDA	**	LOADS B7 LOWER	3Q0140
+	RTJ	UNPACK7	UNPACKS BOTH LOWER RANGE	3Q0150
+	RTJ	RNGAD7	NUMBERS, ADDS THEM	3Q0160
+	RTJ	QUIRKL7	TRUNCATES UNPACKED RESULT, AND	3Q0170
+	RTJ	REPACK7	RENORMALIZES RESULT	3Q0180
	STA	ACC+1	REPACKS AND STORES IN ACC+1	3Q0190
	LDA	ACC+2	LOADS ACC+2 (A7 UPPER)	3Q0200
	STA	B	STORES IN B	3Q0210
C3	LDA	**	LOADS B7 UPPER	3Q0220
+	RTJ	UNPACK7	UNPACKS A7 UPPER AND B7 UPPER	3Q0230
+	RTJ	RNGAD7	ADDS THEM	3Q0240
+	RTJ	QUIRKU7	ROUNDS AND RENORMALIZES RESULT	3Q0250
+	RTJ	REPACK7	REPACKS RESULT AND	3Q0260
	STA	ACC+2	STORES IN ACC+2	3Q0270
C1	LDA	ACC	LOADS A7 REAL	3Q0280

FLOATING ADDS B7 REAL	3Q0290
STORES RESULT IN ACC	3Q0300
	3Q0310
ROUTINE FOR RANGE (-) RANGE,	4Q0000
I.E. A7(-)B7. A7 IN RANGE	4Q0010
ACCUMULATOR.	4Q0020
	4Q0030
	4Q0040
	4Q0050
	4Q0060
	4Q0070
	4Q0080
	4Q0090
	4Q0100
	4Q0110
	4Q0120
	4Q0130
	4Q0140
	4Q0150
	4Q0160
	4Q0170
	4Q0180
	4Q0190
	4Q0200
	4Q0210
	4Q0220
	4Q0230
	4Q0240
	4Q0250
	4Q0260
	4Q0270
	4Q0280
	4Q0290
	4Q0300
	4Q0310

FAD	**	
STA	ACC	
SLJ	Q1Q02770	
ENTRY	Q1Q03770	
Q1Q03770	**	
SLJ	*	
LDA	+24	
ALS	-1	
INA	*+1	
SAU	**	
ENA	**	
SAL	D1	
INA	+1	
SAU	D2	
INA	+1	
SAU	D3	
LDA	ACC+2	
STA	B	
LAC	**	
RTJ	UNPACK7	
RTJ	RNGAD7	
RTJ	QUIRKU7	
RTJ	REPACK7	
STA	ACC+2	
LDA	ACC+1	
STA	B	
LAC	**	
RTJ	UNPACK7	
RTJ	RNGAD7	
RTJ	QUIRKL7	
RTJ	REPACK7	
STA	ACC+1	
LDA	ACC	
FSB	**	
STA	ACC	
SLJ	Q1Q03770	

ENTRY	Q1Q04770	Q1Q04770	ROUTINE FOR RANGE (*) RANGE, I.E. A7*B7. A7 IN RANGE ACC.	500000
SLJ	**	**		500010
LDA	*	*		50002
ALS	+24	+24		500030
INA	-1	-1		500040
SAU	*+1	*+1		500050
ENA	**	**		500060
SAL	RE	RE		500070
INA	+1	+1		500080
SAU	E21	E21		500090
SAU	E22	E22		500100
INA	+1	+1		500110
SAU	E31	E31		500120
SAU	E32	E32		500130
LDA	**	**	CALCULATES ALL POSSIBLE PRODUCTS USING REAL ARITHMETIC	500140
STA	EM1	EM1		500150
FMU	ACC+1	ACC+1		500160
STA	A	A	A7 LOWER(*)B7 LOWER. STORE IN A.	500170
LDA	**	**	A7 UPPER(*)B7 LOWER.	500180
FMU	ACC+2	ACC+2	STORE IN A+1	500190
STA	A+1	A+1		500200
LDA	**	**		500210
STA	EM2	EM2		500220
FMU	ACC+1	ACC+1	A7 LOWER(*)B7 UPPER	500230
STA	A+2	A+2	STORE IN A+2	500240
LDA	**	**		500250
FMU	ACC+2	ACC+2	A7 UPPER(*)B7 UPPER	500260
STA	A+3	A+3	STORE IN A+3	500270
LDA	A	A	THIS PORTION OF ROUTINE SEARCHES FOR THE MAXIMUM OF THE FOUR PRODUCTS	500280
FSB	A+1	A+1		500290
AJP	2 ETST1	2 ETST1		500300
LDA	A+1	A+1		500310
FSB	A+2	A+2		500320
AJP	2 ETST3	2 ETST3		500330
LDA	A+2	A+2		500340

ETST1	FSB	A+3	5Q0350
	AJP	2 RMAX3	5Q0360
	SLJ	RMAX4	5Q0370
	LDA	A	5Q0380
	FSB	A+2	5Q0390
	AJP	2 ETST2	5Q0400
	LDA	A+2	5Q0410
	FSB	A+3	5Q0420
	AJP	2 RMAX3	5Q0430
	SLJ	RMAX4	5Q0440
	LDA	A	5Q0450
ETST2	FSB	A+3	5Q0460
	AJP	2 RMAX1	5Q0470
	SLJ	RMAX4	5Q0480
	LDA	A+1	5Q0490
ETST3	FSB	A+3	5Q0500
	AJP	2 RMAX2	5Q0510
	SLJ	RMAX4	5Q0520
	LDA	ACC+1	5Q0530
RMAX1	STA	B	5Q054
	LDA	EM1	5Q0550
	SLJ	M	5Q056
	LDA	ACC+2	5Q0570
RMAX2	STA	B	5Q058
	LDA	EM1	5Q0590
	SLJ	M	5Q060
	LDA	ACC+1	5Q0610
RMAX3	STA	B	5Q062
	LDA	EM2	5Q0630
	SLJ	M	5Q064
	LDA	ACC+2	5Q0650
RMAX4	STA	B	5Q066
	LDA	EM2	5Q0670
	SLJ	M	5Q068
M	RTJ	UNPACK7	5Q0690
		RECALCULATE MAX PRODUCT USING	

+	RTJ	RNGMU7	RANGE ARITHMETIC	5Q0700
+	RTJ	QUIRKU7		5Q0710
+	RTJ	REPACK7		5Q0720
+	STA	MTEMPU	STORE IN MTEMPU	5Q0740
	LDA	A	FIND MIN PRODUCT	5Q0750
	FSB	A+1		5Q0760
	AJP	3 EMST1		5Q0770
	LDA	A+1		5Q0780
	FSB	A+2		5Q0790
	AJP	3 EMST3		5Q0800
	LDA	A+2		5Q0810
	FSB	A+3		5Q0820
	AJP	3 RMIN3		5Q0830
	SLJ	RMIN4		5Q0840
EMST1	LDA	A		5Q0850
	FSB	A+2		5Q0860
	AJP	3 EMST2		5Q0870
	LDA	A+2		5Q0880
	FSB	A+3		5Q0890
	AJP	3 RMIN3		5Q0900
	SLJ	RMIN4		5Q0910
EMST2	LDA	A		5Q0920
	FSB	A+3		5Q0930
	AJP	3 RMIN1		5Q0940
	SLJ	RMIN4		5Q0950
EMST3	LDA	A+1		5Q0960
	FSB	A+3		5Q0970
	AJP	3 RMIN2		5Q0980
	SLJ	RMIN4		5Q0990
RMIN1	LDA	ACC+1	MIN IN A.	5Q1000
	STA	B		5Q1010
	LDA	EM1		5Q1020
	SLJ	NM		5Q1030
RMIN2	LDA	ACC+2	MIN IN A+1	5Q1040

[illegible]

INA	+1	FTSTHI	6Q0140
SAU		FSTORE	6Q0150
SAU		F31	6Q0160
SAL		F32	6Q0170
SAL		**	6Q0180
LDA		2 FOKAY	6Q0190
AJP		**	6Q0200
LDA		3 FOKAY	6Q0210
AJP		ERROR777	6Q0220
RTJ		Q1005770	6Q0230
0		**	6Q0240
0		1 DIVISION	6Q0250
BCD		**	6Q0260
LDA		FM1	6Q0270
STA		ACC+1	6Q0280
LDA		**	6Q0290
FDV		A	6Q0300
STA		ACC+2	6Q0310
LDA		**	6Q0320
FDV		A+1	6Q0330
STA		**	6Q0340
LDA		FM2	6Q0350
STA		ACC+1	6Q0360
LDA		**	6Q0370
FDV		A+2	6Q0380
STA		ACC+2	6Q0390
LDA		**	6Q0400
FDV		A+3	6Q0410
STA		A	6Q0420
LDA		A+1	6Q0430
FSB		2 FTST1	6Q0440
AJP		A+1	6Q0450
LDA		A+2	6Q0460
FSB		2 FTST3	6Q0470
AJP			6Q0480

FTSTLO	TESTS TO SEE IF DIVISOR
FTSTHI	BRACKETS ZERO, IF SO ERROR777
FERROR	IS CALLED AND DIAGNOSTIC IS
+	PRINTED. IF NOT, ROUTINE IS
	EXECUTED
FOKAY	CALCULATE ALL POSSIBLE QUOTIENTS
F21	A7 LOWER(//)B7 LOWER IN A
F22	A7 UPPER(//)B7 LOWER IN A+1
FSTORE	A7 LOWER(//)B7 UPPER IN A+2
F31	A7 UPPER(//)B7 UPPER IN A+3
F32	SEARCH FOR MAXIMUM QUOTIENT

FTST1	LDA	A+2	6Q0490
	FSB	A+3	6Q0500
	AJP	2 FMAX3	6Q0510
	SLJ	FMAX4	6Q0520
	LDA	A	6Q0530
	FSB	A+2	6Q0540
	AJP	2 FTST2	6Q0550
	LDA	A+2	6Q0560
	FSB	A+3	6Q0570
	AJP	2 FMAX3	6Q0580
	SLJ	FMAX4	6Q0590
	LDA	A	6Q0600
FTST2	FSB	A+3	6Q0610
	AJP	2 FMAX1	6Q0620
	SLJ	FMAX4	6Q0630
	LDA	A+1	6Q0640
FTST3	FSB	A+3	6Q0650
	AJP	2 FMAX2	6Q0660
	SLJ	FMAX4	6Q0670
	LDA	FM1	6Q0680
FMAX1	STA	B	6Q069
	LDA	ACC+1	6Q0700
	SLJ	MAXR	6Q0710
	LDA	FM1	6Q0720
FMAX2	STA	B	6Q073
	LDA	ACC+2	6Q0740
	SLJ	MAXR	6Q0750
	LDA	FM2	6Q0760
FMAX3	STA	B	6Q077
	LDA	ACC+1	6Q0780
	SLJ	MAXR	6Q0790
	LDA	FM2	6Q0800
FMAX4	STA	B	6Q081
	LDA	ACC+2	6Q0820
MAXR	RTJ	UNPACK7	6Q0840
		RECOMPUTE MAX QUOTIENT USING	
		MAX IN A	
		MAX IN A+1	
		MAX IN A+2	
		MAX IN A+3	

+	RTJ	RNGDI7	6Q0850
+	RTJ	QUIRKU7	6Q0860
+	RTJ	REPACK7	6Q0870
+	STA	DTEMPU	6Q0890
	LDA	A	6Q0900
	FSB	A+1	6Q0910
	AJP	3 MFTST1	6Q0920
	LDA	A+1	6Q0930
	FSB	A+2	6Q0940
	AJP	3 MFTST3	6Q0950
	LDA	A+2	6Q0960
	FSB	A+3	6Q0970
	AJP	3 FMIN3	6Q0980
	SLJ	FMIN4	6Q0990
MFTST1	LDA	A	6Q1000
	FSB	A+2	6Q1010
	AJP	3 MFTST2	6Q1020
	LDA	A+2	6Q1030
	FSB	A+3	6Q1040
	AJP	3 FMIN3	6Q1050
	SLJ	FMIN4	6Q1060
MFTST2	LDA	A	6Q1070
	FSB	A+3	6Q1080
	AJP	3 FMIN1	6Q1090
	SLJ	FMIN4	6Q1100
MFTST3	LDA	A+1	6Q1110
	FSB	A+3	6Q1120
	AJP	3 FMIN2	6Q1130
	SLJ	FMIN4	6Q1140
FMIN1	LDA	FM1	6Q1150
	STA	B	6Q116
	LDA	ACC+1	6Q1170
	SLJ	MINR	6Q1180
FMIN2	LDA	FM1	6Q1190

UN-NORMALIZED RANGE ARITHMETIC

STORE QUOTIENT UPPER IN DTEMPU
SEARCH FOR MIN QUOTIENT

MIN IN A

MIN IN A+1

STA	B	ACC+2	6Q120
LDA	MINR	FM2	6Q1210
SLJ	B	ACC+1	6Q1220
LDA	MINR	FM2	6Q1230
STA	B	ACC+1	6Q124
LDA	MINR	FM2	6Q1250
SLJ	B	ACC+2	6Q1260
LDA	MINR	FM2	6Q1270
STA	B	ACC+2	6Q128
LDA	UNPACK7	RNGDI7	6Q1290
RTJ	QUIRKL7	REPACK7	6Q1310
RTJ	ACC+1	DTEMPU	6Q1320
RTJ	ACC+2	ACC	6Q1330
STA	**	ACC	6Q1340
LDA	Q1Q05770	ERROR777	6Q1360
FDV	0	15	6Q1361
STA	**	*	6Q1362
SLJ	+24	H	6Q1370
ENTRY	+1	H2	6Q1380
OCT	H3	**	6Q1390
BSS	H2+1	+24	6Q1400
ERROR777	ALS	SAU	1E0000
...	INA	SAL	1E0010
ADD...	INA	SAU	1E0020
FORMAT...	LDA	SAL	1E0030
ERROR777	ALS	H0	1E004
			1E0050
			1E006
			1E0070
			1E0080
			1E0090
			1E0100
			1E0110
			1E0120
			1E0130

MIN IN A+2	6Q120
MIN IN A+3	6Q1210
RECOMPUTE MIN QUOTIENT USING UN-NORMALIZED RANGE ARITHMETIC	6Q1220
STORE QUOTIENT LOWER IN ACC+1	6Q1230
STORE QUOTIENT UPPER IN ACC+2	6Q124
CALCULATE REAL QUOTIENT	6Q1250
STORE IN ACC	6Q1260

+	SAU	*+1	1E0140
	LDA	**	1E0150
	ALS	+24	1E0160
	INA	-1	1E0170
H1	SAL	...ADD..	1E0180
	ENA	+51	1E0190
	ENG	..2000	1E0200
+	CALL	Q8QINGOT	1E0210
	0	0	1E022
	CALL	Q8QGOTTY	1E0230
	0	GG	1E0240
H2	0	0	1E0250
	1	**	1E0260
+	60	+3	1E0270
	1	**	1E0280
	0	0	1E029
	1	...ADD..	1E0300
GG	CALL	Q8QENGOT	1E0310
	ORGR	FORMAT.	1E0320
..2000	BCD	5(20H0ERROR IN RANGE7(3) ,A8,28H ROUTINE.	1E0330
	BCD	5 EXECUTION DELETED.//12H ARGUMENT = 3E25	1E0340
	BCD	5 .10//22H CALLED FROM LOCATION 05)	1E0350
	ORGR	*	1E036
+	CALL	ERROR*	1E0370
H3	SLJ	**	1E0380
	ENTRY	Q1Q10770	7Q0000
Q1Q10770	SLJ	**	7Q0010
	LDA	*	7Q002
	ALS	+24	7Q0030
	INA	-1	7Q0040
	SAU	*+1	7Q0050
	ENA	**	7Q0060
+	SAL	G1	7Q0070
	INA	+1	7Q0080
	SAL	G2	7Q0090

ROUTINE TO STORE RANGE ACC.

ALS	+24	LOAD REAL COMPLEMENT	9Q0030
INA	-1	STORE TEMPORARILY IN C	9Q0035
SAU	*+1	CALL ROUTINE TO LOAD C INTO	9Q0040
ENA	**	RANGE ACCUMULATOR	9Q0050
SAU	*+1		9Q0060
LAC	**		9Q0070
STA	C		9Q0080
RTJ	Q1Q00710		9Q0090
0	C		9Q0100
SLJ	Q1Q01710		9Q0110
ENTRY	Q1Q02710		10Q0000
Q1Q02710	**	ROUTINE FOR RANGE(+)REAL	10Q0010
LDA	*	RANGE NUMBER IS IN RANGE	10Q0020
ALS	+24	ACCUMULATOR	10Q0030
INA	-1		10Q0040
SAU	*+1		10Q0050
ENA	**		10Q0060
SAL	*+2		10Q0070
RTJ	Q1Q10770	STORE RANGE ACCUMULATOR IN AS	10Q0080
0	AS		10Q0090
RTJ	Q1Q00710	CONVERT REAL TO RANGE AND	10Q0100
0	**	PUT IN RANGE ACCUMULATOR	10Q0110
RTJ	Q1Q02770	CALL ROUTINE FOR RANGE(+)RANGE	10Q0120
0	AS	ADD. RESULT IS IN RANGE	10Q0130
SLJ	Q1Q02710	ACCUMULATOR	10Q0140
ENTRY	Q1Q03710		11Q0000
Q1Q03710	**	ROUTINE FOR RANGE(-)REAL	11Q0010
LDA	*	RANGE NUMBER IS IN RANGE	11Q0020
ALS	+24	ACCUMULATOR	11Q0030
INA	-1		11Q0040
SAU	*+1		11Q0050
ENA	**		11Q0060
SAL	*+2		11Q0070
RTJ	Q1Q10770	STORE RANGE NUMBER IN A.	11Q0080
0	A.		11Q0090

+	RTJ	Q1Q01710	LOAD REAL COMPLEMENT INTO	11Q0100
	0	**	RANGE ACCUMULATOR	11Q0110
	RTJ	Q1Q02770	ADD THE TWO RANGE NUMBERS	11Q0120
	0	A.	RESULT IS IN RANGE ACCUMULATOR	11Q0130
	SLJ	Q1Q03710		11Q0140
	ENTRY	Q1Q04710		12Q0000
Q1Q04710	SLJ	**	ROUTINE FOR RANGE(*)REAL	12Q0010
	LDA	*		12Q002
	ALS	+24		12Q0030
	INA	-1		12Q0040
	SAU	*+1		12Q0050
+	ENA	**		12Q0060
	SAL	*+2		12Q0070
+	RTJ	Q1Q10770	STORE RANGE ACCUMULATOR INTO	12Q0080
	0	AS.	AS.	12Q0090
+	RTJ	Q1Q00710	LOAD REAL INTO RANGE ACCUMULATOR	12Q0100
	0	**		12Q0110
	RTJ	Q1Q04770	MULTIPLY RANGE NUMBERS	12Q0120
	0	AS.	RESULT IN RANGE ACCUMULATOR	12Q0130
	SLJ	Q1Q04710		12Q0140
	ENTRY	Q1Q05710		13Q0000
Q1Q05710	SLJ	**	ROUTINE FOR RANGE(/)REAL	13Q0010
	LDA	*		13Q002
	ALS	+24		13Q0030
	INA	-1		13Q0040
	SAU	*+1		13Q0050
+	ENA	**		13Q0060
	SAL	*+2		13Q0070
+	RTJ	Q1Q10770	STORE RANGE ACCUMULATOR INTO	13Q0080
	0	Q.	Q.	13Q0090
+	RTJ	Q1Q00710	LOAD REAL INTO RANGE	13Q0100
	0	**	ACCUMULATOR	13Q0110
	RTJ	Q1Q10770	STORE RANGE ACCUMULATOR INTO	13Q0120
	0	SA	SA	13Q0130
	RTJ	Q1Q00770	LOAD RANGE ACCUMULATOR FROM	13Q0140
	0	Q.	Q.	13Q0150

RTJ	Q1Q05770	RANGE DIVIDE BY RANGE NUMBER	13Q0160
0	SA	IN SA	13Q0170
SLJ	Q1Q05710	RESULT IN RANGE ACCUMULATOR	13Q0180
ENTRY	Q1Q10710		14Q0000
Q1Q10710	**	STORE RANGE INTO REAL	14Q0010
SLJ	*		14Q002
LDA	+24		14Q0030
ALS	-1		14Q0040
INA	**+1		14Q0050
SAU	**		14Q0060
ENA	**+1		14Q0070
SAL	ACC		14Q0080
LDA	**	LOAD ACC(REAL PART OF RANGE NO.)	14Q0090
STA	Q1Q10710	STORE ACC	14Q0100
SLJ	Q1Q10170		15Q0000
ENTRY	**	STORE REAL INTO RANGE	15Q0010
Q1Q10170	ACC	STORE REAL INTO ACC	15Q0020
SLJ	ACC+1	STORE REAL INTO ACC+1	1580030
STA	+	PUT ZERO IN A-REGISTER	1580040
ENA	B	STORE IN B	1580050
STA	ACC	LOAD ACC	1580060
LDA	UNPACK7	UN-NORMALIZED ADD ZERO TO	1580070
RTJ	RNGAD7	ACC, CONSIDERING IT TO BE	1580080
RTJ	QUIRKU7	ADDITION OF UPPER RANGE	15Q0090
RTJ	REPACK7	NUMBERS	15Q0100
STA	ACC+2	STORE IN ACC+2	1580110
LDA	Q1Q10170		15Q0120
ALS	+24		1580130
INA	-1		15Q0140
SAU	**+1		15Q0150
ENA	**		15Q0160
SAL	**+1		15Q0170
RTJ	Q1Q10770	STORE RANGE ACCUMULATOR	15Q0180
0	**		15Q0190
SLJ	Q1Q10170		15Q0200
ENTRY	Q1Q00700		16Q0000

Q1Q00700	SLJ	**	LOAD INTEGER INTO RANGE	16Q0010
	LDA	*		16Q002
	ALS	+24		16Q0030
	INA	-1		16Q0040
	SAU	*+1		16Q0050
+	LDA	**	LOAD INTEGER	16Q0060
	CALL	FLOATF	CONVERT TO FLOATING POINT(REAL)	16Q0070
+	STA	AI	STORE IN AI	16Q0080
+	RTJ	Q1Q00710	CALL ROUTINE TO LOAD A(REAL)	16Q0090
	O	AI	INTO RANGE	16Q0100
	SLJ	Q1Q00700		16Q0110
	ENTRY	Q1Q01700		17Q0000
Q1Q01700	SLJ	**	LOAD INTEGER COMPLEMENT INTO	17Q0010
	LDA	*	RANGE	17Q0020
	ALS	+24		17Q0030
	INA	-1		17Q0040
	SAU	*+1		17Q0050
+	LAC	**	LOAD INTEGER COMPLEMENT	17Q0060
	CALL	FLOATF	CONVERT TO REAL	17Q0070
+	STA	IA	STORE IN IA	17Q0080
+	RTJ	Q1Q00710	LOAD REAL TO RANGE	17Q0090
	O	IA		17Q0100
	SLJ	Q1Q01700		17Q0110
	ENTRY	Q1Q02700		18Q0000
Q1Q02700	SLJ	**	ROUTINE FOR RANGE(+)INTEGER	18Q0010
	LDA	*		18Q002
	ALS	+24		18Q0030
	INA	-1		18Q0040
	SAU	*+1		18Q0050
+	ENA	**		18Q0060
	SAL	*+2		18Q0070
+	RTJ	Q1Q10770	STORE RANGE ACCUMULATOR	18Q0080
	O	AUX	IN AUX	18Q0090
+	RTJ	Q1Q00700	LOAD INTEGER TO RANGE	18Q0100
	O	**	ADD THE RANGE NUMBERS	18Q0110
	RTJ	Q1Q02770		18Q0120
	O	AUX		18Q0130

SLJ	Q1Q02700		18Q0140
ENTRY	Q1Q03700		19Q0000
Q1Q03700 SLJ	**	ROUTINE FOR RANGE(-)INTEGER	19Q0010
LDA	*		19Q002
ALS	+24		19Q0030
INA	-1		19Q0040
SAU	*+1		19Q0050
ENA	**		19Q0060
SAL	*+2		19Q0070
RTJ	G1Q10770	STORE RANGE ACCUMULATOR	19Q0080
0	AUX.	IN AUX.	19Q0090
RTJ	Q1Q01700	LOAD INTEGER COMPLEMENT TO	19Q0100
0	**	RANGE	19Q0110
RTJ	Q1Q02770	ADD RANGE NUMBERS	19Q0120
0	AUX.		19Q0130
SLJ	Q1Q03700		19Q0140
ENTRY	Q1Q04700		20Q0000
Q1Q04700 SLJ	**	ROUTINE FOR RANGE(*)INTEGER	20Q0010
LDA	*		20Q002
ALS	+24		20Q0030
INA	-1		20Q0040
SAU	*+1		20Q0050
ENA	**		20Q0060
SAL	*+2		20Q0070
RTJ	Q1Q10770	STORE RANGE ACCUMULATOR	20Q0080
0	SAUX	IN SAUX	20Q0090
RTJ	Q1Q00700	LOAD INTEGER TO RANGE	20Q0100
0	**		20Q0110
RTJ	Q1Q04770	MULTIPLY RANGE NUMBERS	20Q0120
0	SAUX		20Q0130
SLJ	Q1Q04700		20Q0140
ENTRY	Q1Q05700		21Q0000
Q1Q05700 SLJ	**	ROUTINE FOR RANGE(/)INTEGER	21Q0010
LDA	*		21Q002
ALS	+24		21Q0030

+ + +

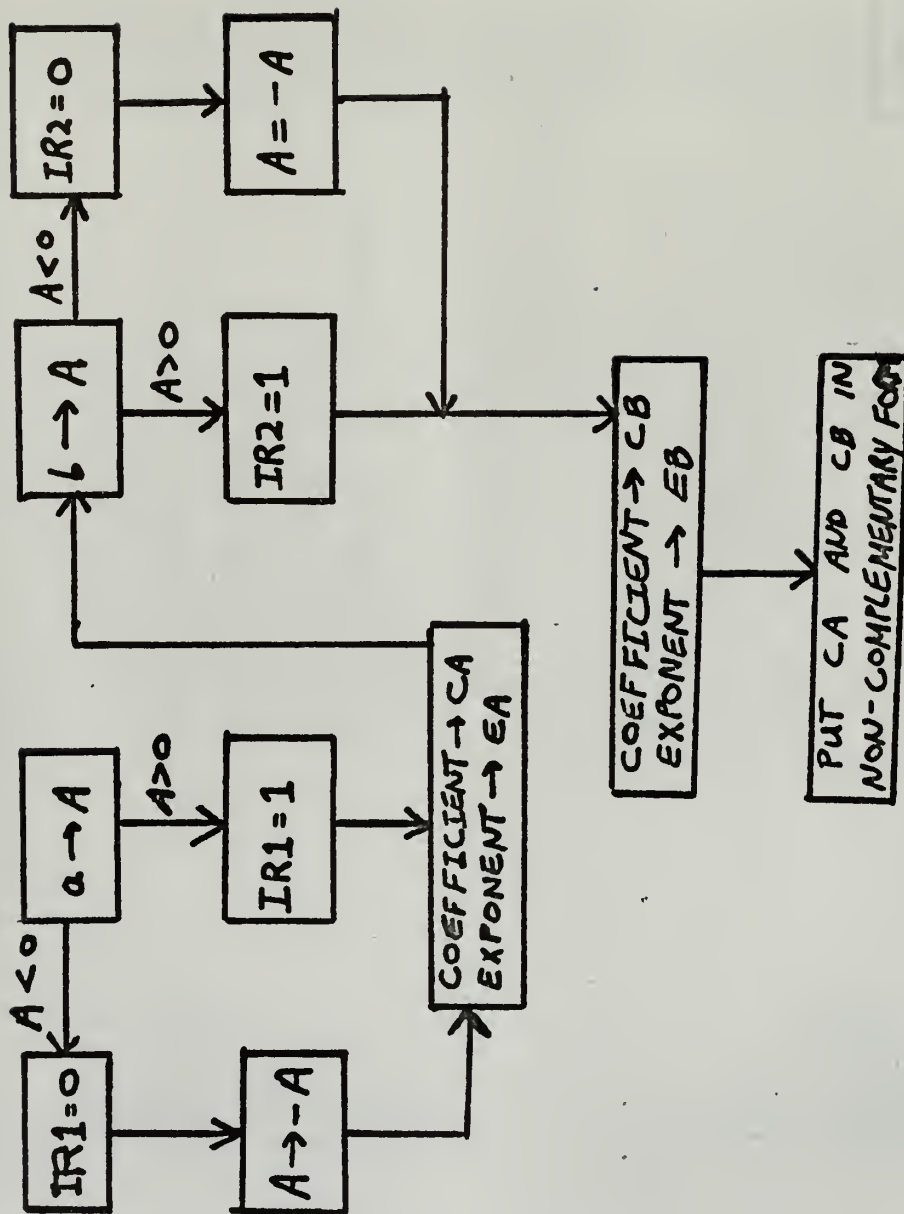
ENA
SAL
LDA
RTJ
0
SLJ

7

**
**+2
AF
Q1Q10170
**
Q1Q10070

LOAD AF
STORE REAL INTO RANGE

23Q00080
23Q00090
23Q00100
23Q00110
23Q00120
23Q00130



FLOW CHART FOR UNPACK7

ENTRY	UNPACK7	UNPACK7	UNPACK7	UNPACKS TWO FLOATING POINT NUMBERS, A AND B	UNPACK A	COEF OF A IN CA	EXPONENT OF A IN EA	EXPONENT OF A IN EA UNPACK B	COEF OF B IN CB
SLJ	**	T22	1						
SIU		T22	2						
SIL		TEMPO	M						
STA		TEMPO	1						
LDQ		T3							
QJP		1							
ENI		T4							
SLJ		TEMPO	1						
LQC		0							
ENI		=077777777777							
LDL		CA							
STA		=0200000000000000							
LDL		S							
STA		=0377700000000000							
LDL		36							
ARS		S							
LDQ		T9							
QJP		=02000							
SUB		EA							
STA		T10							
SLJ		=01777							
SUB		EA							
STA		B							
LDQ		T12	M						
QJP		1	2						
ENI		T13							
SLJ		B							
LQC		0	2						
ENI		=077777777777							
LDL		CB							
STA		=0200000000000000							
LDL		S							
STA		=0377777777777777							
LDL		36							
ARS									

1UN034
 1UN0350
 1UN0360
 1UN0370
 1UN0380
 1UN0390
 1UN0400
 1UN0410
 1UN0420
 1UN043
 1UN0440
 1UN0450
 1UN0460
 1UN0470
 1UN048
 1UN0490
 1UN0520
 1UN0530
 1UN0540
 1UN0570
 1UN0580
 1UN0610
 1UN0620
 1UN0630
 1UN0631
 1UN0632

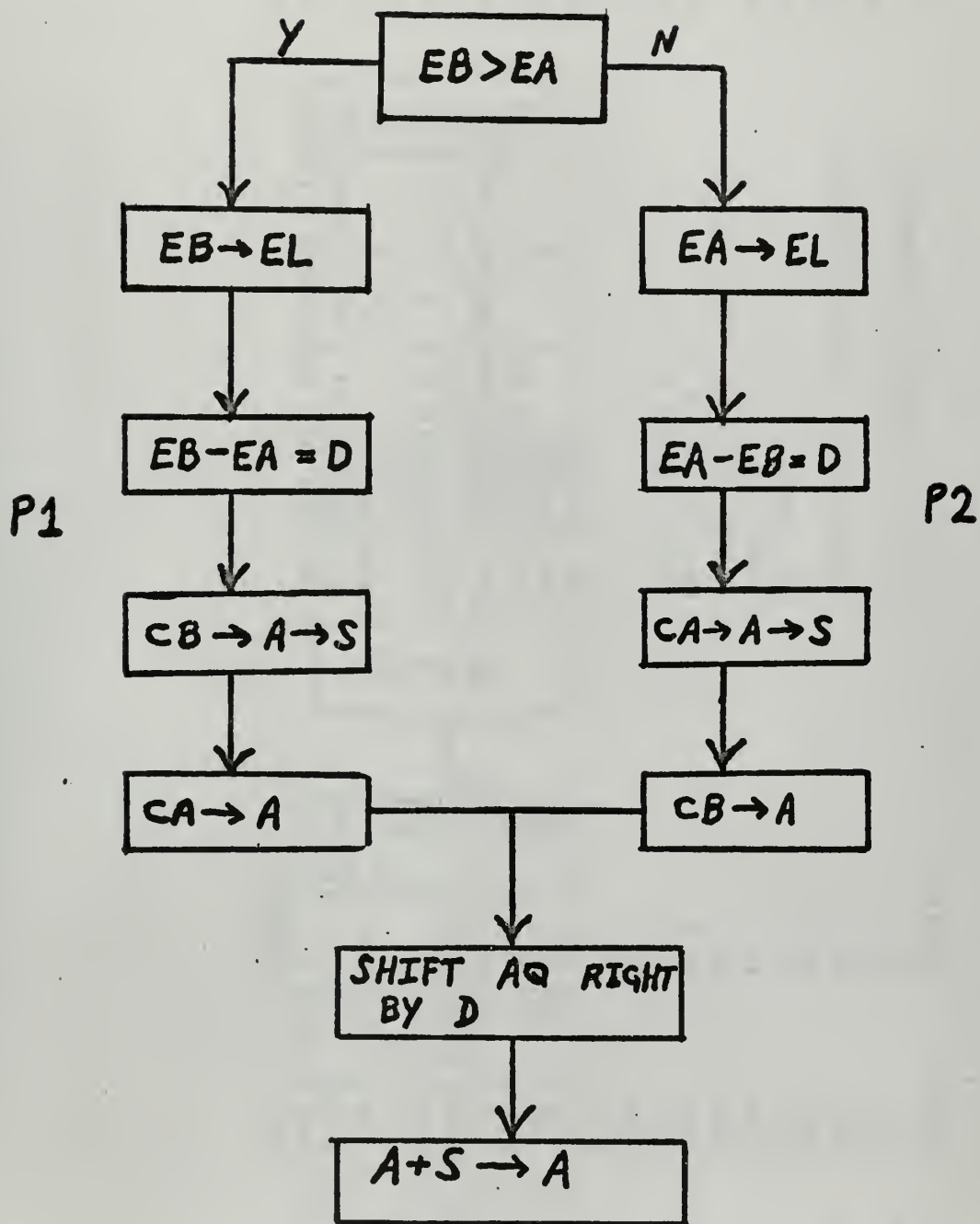
EXPONENT OF B IN EB

EXPONENT OF B IN EB
 PUT UNPACKED NUMBERS IN
 NON-COMPLEMENTARY FORM

S
 T18
 =02000
 EB
 T19
 =01777
 EB
 1 0
 TEMPO
 2 0
 TEMPO
 0 T20
 =02
 0 T22
 1 0
 T21
 CB
 CB
 T22
 CB
 CB
 CA
 CA
 1 **
 2 **
 UNPACK7

LDQ
 QJP
 SUB
 STA
 SLJ
 SUB
 STA
 ENA
 STA
 ENA
 ADD
 AJP
 SUB
 AJP
 ENA
 AJP
 LQC
 STQ
 SLJ
 LQC
 STQ
 LQC
 STQ
 ENI
 ENI
 SLJ

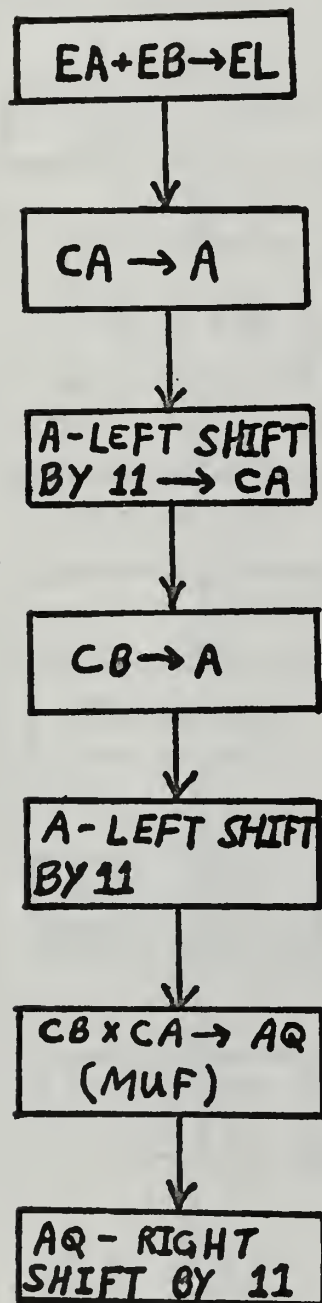
T18
 T19
 +
 T20
 T21
 T22
 T23



FLOW CHART FOR RNGAD 7

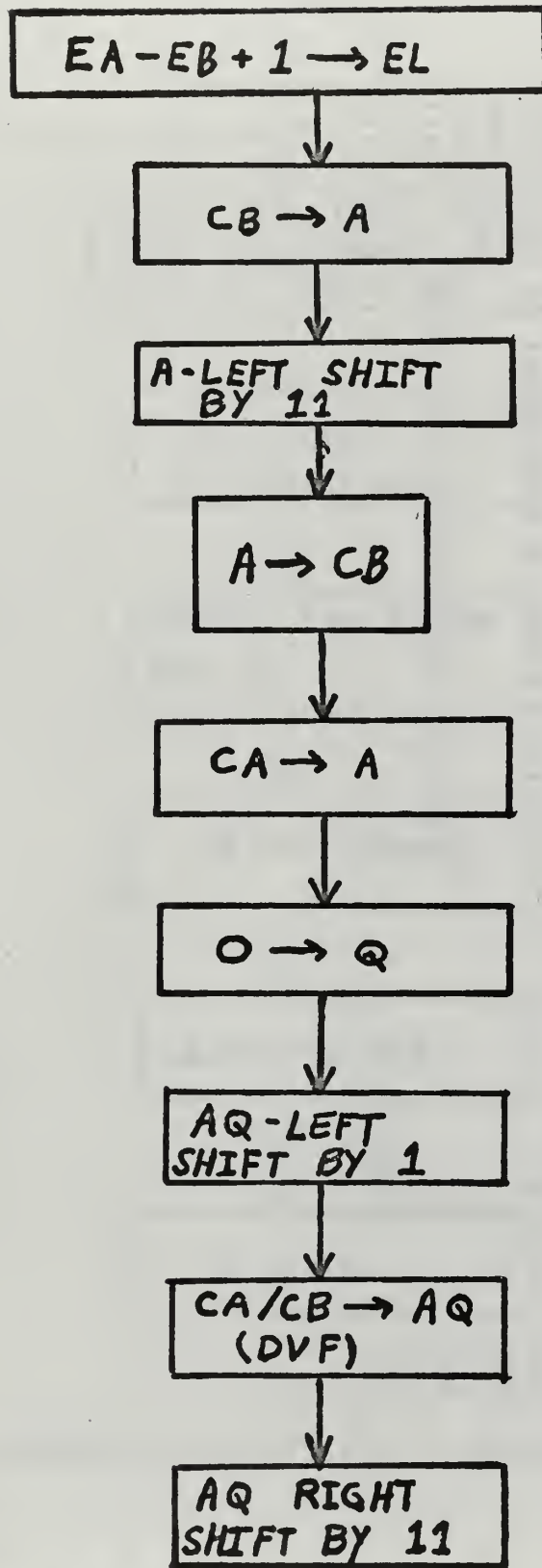
RNGAD7	ENTRY	RNGAD7	ADD TWO UNPACKED NUMBERS	1AD0000
	SLJ	**		1AD0010
	LDA	EA		1AD0020
	THS	EB	SEARCH FOR LARGER EXPONENT	1AD0030
	SLJ	P2		1AD0040
	LDA	EB	EB LARGER	1AD0050
	STA	EL	STORE EB IN EL	1AD0060
	SUB	EA	STORE EXPONENT DIFFERENCE	1AD0070
	SAU	A12	IN A12 UPPER	1AD0080
	LDA	CB	STORE CB IN S	1AD0090
	STA	S		1AD010
	LDA	CA		1AD0110
	SLJ	A12	GO TO A12	1AD0120
	LDA	EA	EA LARGER	1AD0130
	STA	EL	STORE EA IN EL	1AD0140
	SUB	EB	EXP DIFFERENCE IN A12 UPPER	1AD0150
	SAU	A12		1AD0160
	LDA	CA	STORE CA IN S	1AD0170
	STA	S		1AD018
	LDA	CB	LOAD CB	1AD0190
	LRS	**	SHIFT A-RIGHT THE DIFFERENCE	1AD0200
	ADD	S	IN EXP, AND ADD COEFFICIENTS	1AD0210
	SLJ	RNGAD7		1AD0220

P1	
P2	
A12	



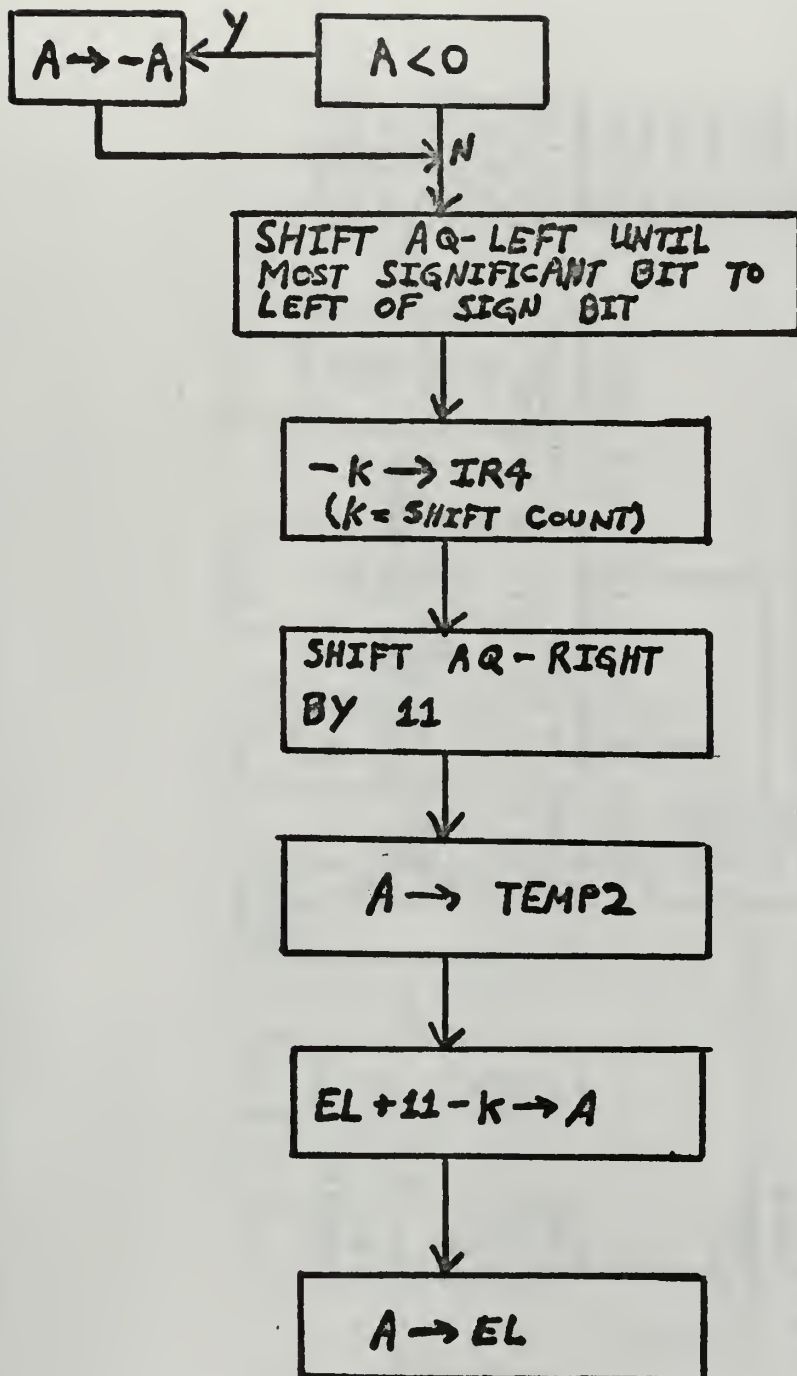
FLOW CHART FOR RNGMU 7

RNGMU7	ENTRY	RNGMU7	UN-NORMALIZED MULTIPLY	1M0000
	SLJ	**		1M0010
	LDA	EA		1M0020
	ADD	EB		1M0030
	STA	EL	SUM OF EXPONENTS IN EL	1M0040
	LDA	CA		1M0050
	ALS	11	SHIFT CA LEFT 11	1M0060
	STA	CA		1M0070
	LDA	CB		1M0080
	ALS	11	SHIFT CB LEFT 11	1M0090
	MUF	CA	MULTIPLY COEF FRACTIONALLY	1M0100
	LRS	11	SHIFT A-RIGHT 11	1M0110
	SLJ	RNGMU7		1M0120



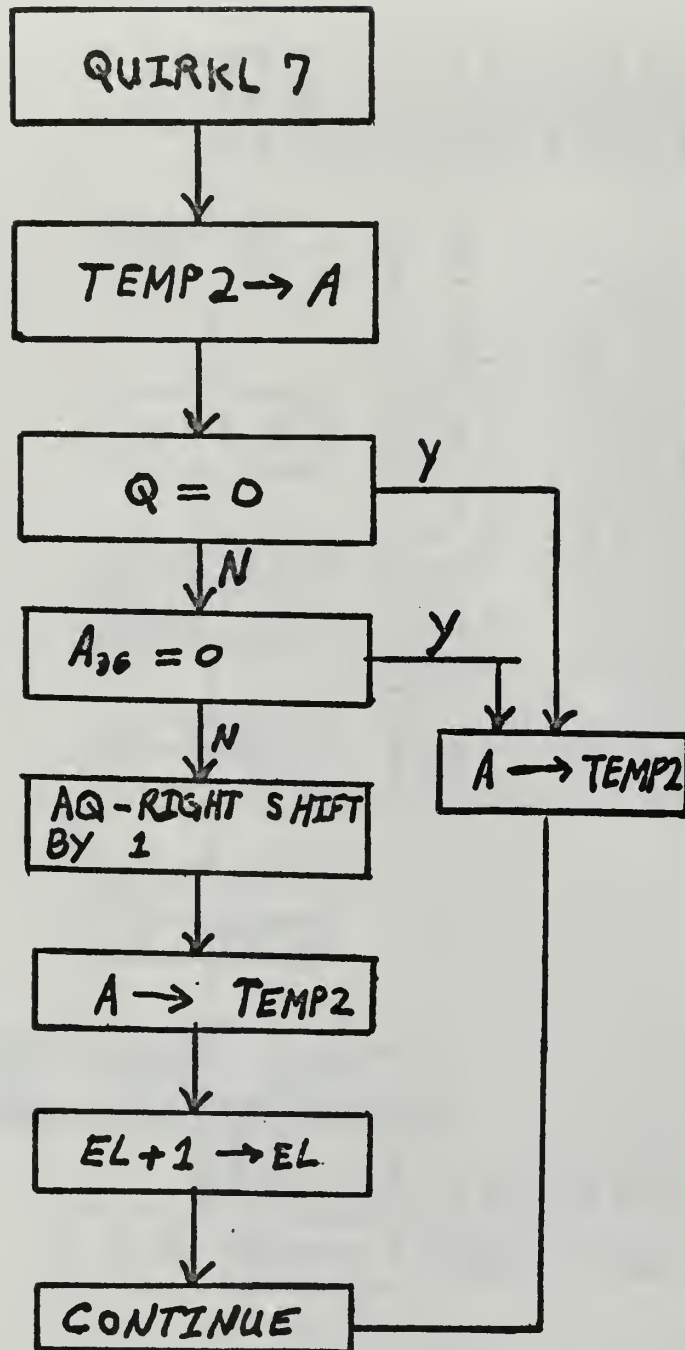
FLOW CHART FOR RNGDI 7

RNGDI7	ENTRY	RNGDI7		1D0000
	SLJ	**	UN-NORMALIZED DIVISION	1D0010
	LDA	EA		1D0020
	SUB	EB		1D0030
	INA	+1		1D0035
	STA	EL	DIFFERENCE OF EXP +1 IN EL	1D0040
	LDA	CB		1D0050
	ALS	11		1D0060
	STA	CB		1D0070
	LDA	CA	SHIFT CA AND CB EACH RIGHT BY 11	1D0080
	ENQ	0		1D009
	LLS	1		1D010
	DVF	CB	DIVIDE FRACTIONAL CA BY CB	1D0110
	LRS	11		1D0120
	SLJ	RNGDI7		1D0130



FLOW CHART FOR QUIRKL 7

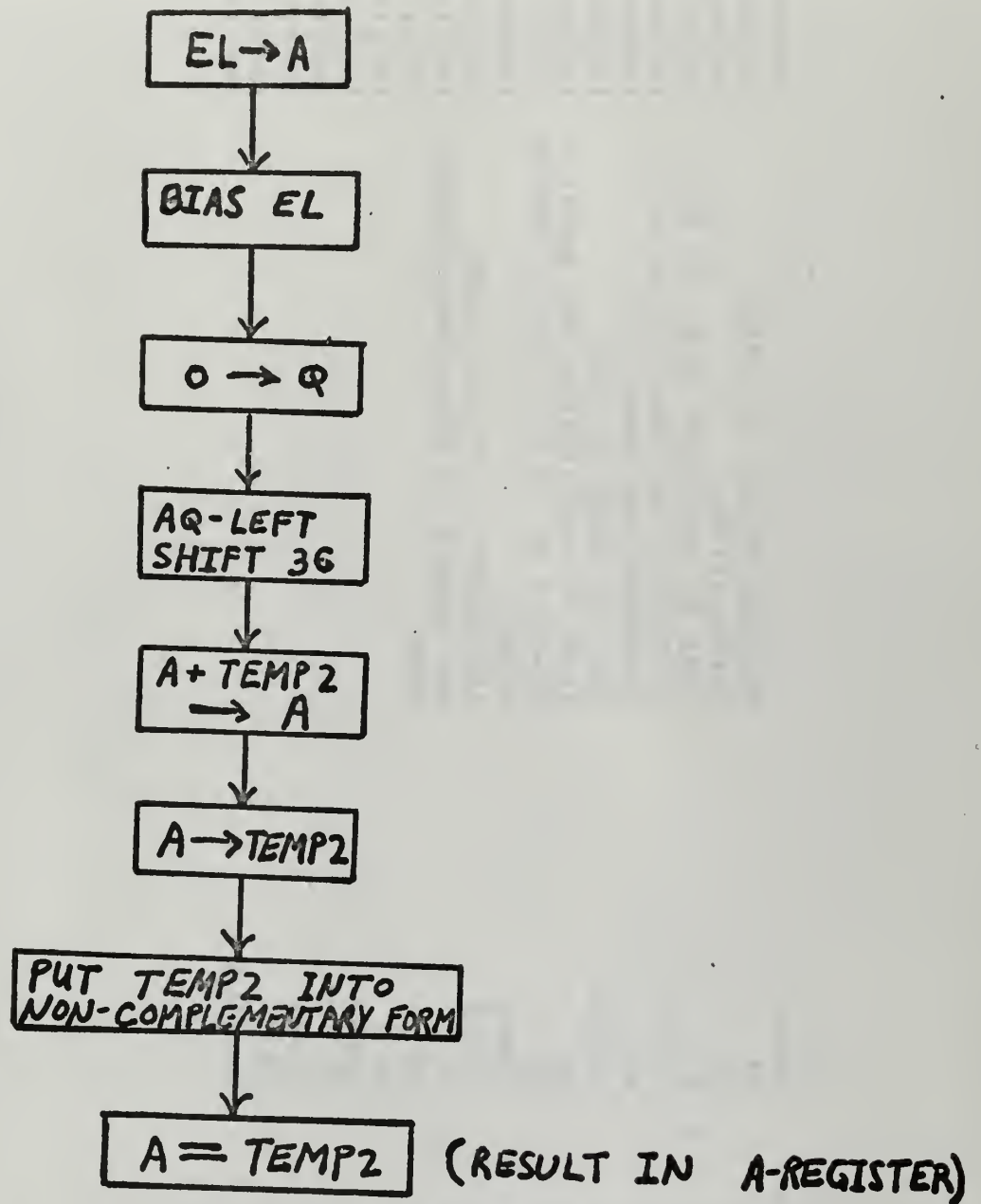
QUIRKL7	ENTRY	QUIRKL7			
	SLJ	**	QUIRKL7		1QL0000
	SIU	4	QL3	ROUTINE TO TRUNCATE AND	1QL0010
	SIU	5	R7	NORMALIZE LOWER RANGE NUMBER	1QL0001
	AJP	2	QL1		1QL0002
	ENI	5	0	IF A-REGISTER IS NEGATIVE,	1QL0020
	STA		TEMP4	COMPLEMENT ACCUMULATOR.	1QL0030
	LAC		TEMP4		1QL0040
	SLJ		QL2		1QL0050
QL1	ENI	5	1		1QL0060
QL2	ENI	4	47		1QL0070
	SCQ	4	47		1QL0080
	LRS		11	SHIFT AQ-REGISTER LEFT UNTIL	1QL0090
	STA		TEMP2	MOST SIGNIFICANT BIT IS TO	1QL0100
	INI	4	-47	RIGHT OF SIGN BIT. THEN SHIFT	1QL0105
	ENA	4	0	AQ RIGHT BY 11, AND STORE.	1QL0110
	INA		11		1QL012
	ADD		EL	ADJUST EL DUE TO SHIFT, THAT	1QL0130
	STA		EL	IS, NORMALIZE EXPONENT	1QL0140
	ENI	4	**		1QL0150
QL3	SLJ		QUIRKL7		1QL0160
					1QL0170



FLOW CHART FOR QUIRKU 7

QUIRKU7	ENTRY	QUIRKU7	ROUTINE TO ROUND AND NORMALIZE	1QU0000
+	SLJ	**	UPPER RANGE NUMBER.	1QU0010
	RTJ	QUIRKL7	CALL ROUTINE FOR NORMALIZING	1QU0020
	LDA	TEMP2	LOWER RANGE NUMBERS, AND LOAD	1QU0030
	QJP	0	A-REG. WITH COEF. IF Q-REG IS	1QU0040
	ADD	=01	ZERO, GO TO QU1. IF NOT, ADD 1	1QU0050
	LDQ	=0100000000000000	TO COEF.	1QU0060
	STL	BIT	IF OVERFLOW INTO 37TH BIT,	1QU0070
	LDQ	BIT	SHIFT AQ RIGHT BY ONE, AND STORE,	1QU0080
	QJP	0	THEN INCREASE EL BY ONE.	1QU0090
	LRS	1	OTHERWISE, STORE A-REQ IN TEMP2.	1QU0100
	STA	TEMP2		1QU0110
	LDA	EL		1QU0120
	ADD	1		1QU0130
	STA	EL		1QU0140
	SLJ	QU2		1QU0150
	STA	TEMP2		1QU0160
	SLJ	QUIRKU7		1QU0170

QU1
QU2



FLOW CHART FOR REPACK 7

1RE0000
1RE0010
1RE0020
1RE0030
1RE0040
1RE0050
1RE0060
1RE0070
1RE0080
1RE0090
1RE0100
1RE0110
1RE0120
1RE0130
1RE0140
1RE0150
1RE0160
1RE0170
1RE0180

REPACKS RESULT OF RANGE
CALCULATION.
LOAD EL AND JUMP TO R1 IF POS.
OTHERWISE ADD NEGATIVE BIAS TO
EXPONENT AND JUMP TO R2
ADD POS BIAS TO EXP.
ZERO IN Q-REGISTER, AND SHIFT
AQ-LEFT 36 TO PUT EXP IN PROPER
PLACE.
ADD COEFFICIENT, AND STORE
PUT NUMBER IN NON-COMPLEMENTARY
FORM

REPACK7	ENTRY	REPACK7
	SLJ	**
	LDA	EL
	AJP	R1
	ADD	=01777
	SLJ	R2
	ADD	=02000
R1	ENG	+0
R2	LLS	36
	ADD	TEMP2
	STA	TEMP2
	ENA	5 0
	AJP	0 R3
	SLJ	R4
R3	LAC	TEMP2
	SLJ	R7
R4	LDA	TEMP2
R7	ENI	**
	SLJ	REPACK7
	END	

APPENDIX II

SUBROUTINES FOR USE WITH QRANGE7 [5]

1. ABS7
2. SQRT7
3. INT7
4. Q0Q06700
5. Q2Q07770

IDENT	ENTRY	ROUTINE FOR ABSOLUTE VALUE OF A WHERE A IS A RANGE NUMBER	ABS7
RNG7S777	ENTRY		ABS70000
	BLOCK		ABS70010
	COMMON		ABS70060
ABS7	SLJ	ACC(3),B	ABS70040
	LDA	**	ABS70050
	ALS	ABS7	ABS70060
	SAU	+24	ABS70070
	INA	*+2	ABS70080
	SAL	+1	ABS70090
	LDA	EXIT+2	ABS70100
	ALS	**	ABS70110
	SAU	+24	ABS70120
	SIL	*+1	ABS70130
	ENI	EXIT	ABS70140
	LDA	**	ABS70150
	AJP	+1	ABS70160
	STA	NEG	ABS70170
	LDA	ACC+1	ABS70180
	STA	+2	ABS70190
	SLJ	ACC+2	ABS70200
	SCM	EXIT	ABS70210
NEG	STA	=077777777777777777	ABS70220
	LDA	ACC+2	ABS70230
	AJP	+2	ABS70240
	SCM	POS	ABS70250
	STA	=077777777777777777	ABS70260
	SLJ	ACC+1	ABS70270
	THS	EXIT	ABS70280
	SLJ	ACC+2	ABS70290
	ENA	*+3	ABS70300
	STA	0	ABS70310
	SLJ	ACC+1	ABS70320
	STA	EXIT	ABS70330
	SLJ	ACC+2	ABS70340
	THS	*-2	ABS70350
	SLJ	+0	ABS70360
	ENA	**	ABS70370
	STA	*+1	ABS70380
	SLJ	=077777777777777777	ABS70390
	THS	ACC	ABS7400
	SLJ	**	ABS70410

IDENT	SQRT7	SQRT0000
ENTRY	SQRT7	SQRT0010
BLOCK	4	SQRT0020
COMMON	ACC(3),B	SQRT0030
BSS	3	SQRT0040
SLJ	**	SQRT0050
LDA	*	SQRT0060
ALS	+24	SQRT0070
SAU	*+2	SQRT0080
INA	1	SQRT0090
SAL	EXIT	SQRT0100
LDA	**	SQRT0110
ALS	+24	SQRT0120
SAL	*+1	SQRT0130
SAL	SQRTERR	SQRT0140
CALL	Q1Q00770	SQRT0150
0	**	SQRT0160
CALL	Q1Q10770	SQRT0170
0	TACC	SQRT0180
LDA	TACC+1	SQRT0190
SIU	EXIT	SQRT0200
AJP	SQRTERR	SQRT0210
LDA	TACC	SQRT0220
AJP	GO	SQRT0225
LRS	36	SQRT0230
THS	EXPONCHK	SQRT0235
INA	1	SQRT0240
INA	1777B	SQRT0250
LRS	1	SQRT0260
SAU	ADJUSTEX+1	SQRT0270
ENA	1 B	SQRT0280
LRS	11	SQRT0290
STQ	ERAS	SQRT0300
LDA	A	SQRT0310
FAD	ERAS	SQRT0320
STA	ERAS1	SQRT0330

LDA	C	ERAS1	SQRT0340
FDV			SQRT0350
FAD	A		SQRT0360
STA		ERAS1	SQRT0370
LDA		ERAS	SQRT0380
FDV		ERAS1	SQRT0390
FAD		ERAS1	SQRT0400
SUB		DIV2	SQRT0410
STA		ERAS1	SQRT0420
LDA		ERAS	SQRT0430
FDV		ERAS1	SQRT0440
FAD		ERAS1	SQRT0450
LRS	36		SQRT0460
RTJ		ADJUSTEX	SQRT0470
STA		TACC	SQRT0480
ENI	1		SQRT0490
LDA	1	TACC+1	SQRT0500
AJP	Z	GOE	SQRT0510
LRS	36		SQRT0520
THS		EXPONCHK	SQRT0530
INA	1		SQRT0540
INA		1777B	SQRT0550
LRS	1		SQRT0560
SAU		ADJUSTEX+1	SQRT0570
ENA	1	B	SQRT0580
LRS	11		SQRT0590
STQ		ERAS	SQRT0600
LDA		ERAS	SQRT0610
STA		ERAS+1	SQRT0620
ENA	0		SQRT0630
STA	B		SQRT0640
LDA		ERAS	SQRT0650
CALL		UNPACK7	SQRT0660
CALL		RNGAD7	SQRT0670
CALL		QUIRKU7	SQRT0680
CALL		REPACK7	SQRT0690

SQRTO700
 SQRTO710
 SQRTO720
 SQRTO730
 SQRTO740
 SQRTO750
 SQRTO760
 SQRTO770
 SQRTO780
 SQRTO790
 SQRTO880
 SQRTO810
 SQRTO820
 SQRTO830
 SQRTO840
 SQRTO850
 SQRTO860
 SQRTO870
 SQRTO880
 SQRTO890
 SQRTO900
 SQRTO910
 SQRTO920
 SQRTO930
 SQRTO940
 SQRTO950
 SQRTO960
 SQRTO970
 SQRTO980
 SQRTO990
 SQRTO1000
 SQRTO1005
 SQRTO1010
 SQRTO1020
 SQRTO1030
 SQRTO1040

STAS+2
 CALL Q1Q00770
 0 A
 CALL Q1Q02770
 0 ERAS
 CALL Q1Q10770
 0 ERAS1
 CALL Q1Q00770
 0 C
 CALL Q1Q05770
 0 ERAS1
 CALL Q1Q02770
 0 A
 CALL Q1Q10770
 0 ERAS1
 CALL Q1Q00770
 0 ERAS
 CALL Q1Q05770
 0 ERAS1
 CALL Q1Q02770
 0 ERAS1
 0 ACC
 LDA DIV2
 SUB ERAS1
 STA ACC+1
 LDA DIV2
 SUB ERAS1+1
 STA ACC+2
 LDA DIV2
 SUB ERAS1+2
 STA Q1Q00770
 CALL ERAS
 0 Q1Q05770
 CALL ERAS1
 0 Q1Q02770
 CALL ERAS1
 0

+
 +

+

LDA	1	ACC+1	SQRT1050
LRS		36	SQRT1060
RTJ		ADJUSTEX	SQRT1070
STA	1	TACC+1	SQRT1080
IJP	1	LOOP	SQRT1090
CALL		Q1Q00770	SQRT1100
0		TACC	SQRT1110
EXIT	1	**	SQRT1120
		**	SQRT1130
ADJUSTEX		**	SQRT1140
		-4000B	SQRT1150
		**	SQRT1160
+	Z	NORM	SQRT1170
		1777B	SQRT1180
		36	SQRT1190
		ADJUSTEX	SQRT1200
NORM		1	SQRT1210
		ADJUSTEX+2	SQRT1220
SQRTERR		ERROR777	SQRT1230
+		SQRT7	SQRT1240
		**	SQRT1250
		1 SQRT7	SQRT1260
+		EXIT	SQRT1270
ERAS		3	SQRT1280
ERAS1		3	SQRT1290
DIV2		10000000000000	SQRT1300
EXPONCHK		1777	SQRT1310
A		2002613436725763	SQRT1320
		2 2613436725760	SQRT1330
		2 2613436725764	SQRT1340
C		5773356313766036	SQRT1350
		5773356313766033	SQRT1360
		5773356313766037	SQRT1370
			SQRT1380

INT70010
 INT70020
 INT70030
 INT70040
 INT70050
 INT70060
 INT70070
 INT70080
 INT70090
 INT70100
 INT70110
 INT70120
 INT70130
 INT70140
 INT70150
 INT70160
 INT70170
 INT70180
 INT70190
 INT70200
 INT70210
 INT70220
 INT70230
 INT70240
 INT70250
 INT70260

TRUNCATE RANGE7 NUMBER AND
 RETURN AS A RANGE7 NUMBER

INT7	IDENT	INT7	ACC(3),B
INT7	ENTRY	INT7	4
	BLOCK		4
	COMMON		
	SLJ		**
	SIU	1	EXIT
	LIU	1	*-1
	SIU	1	*+2
	INI	1	1
	SIL	1	EXIT
	LIU	1	**
	LDA	1	0
	CALL		INTF
	STA		ACC
+	INI	1	1
	LDA	1	0
	CALL		INTF
+	STA		ACC+1
	INI	1	1
	LDA	1	0
	CALL		INTF
	STA		ACC+2
+	INI	1	ACC
	LDA	1	**
	CALL		**
	STA		
	LDA		
EXIT	END	1	

RNG7S777	IDENT	Q0Q06700	
Q	BLOCK	4	
	COMMON	ACC(3),B	
	BSS	4	
Q0Q06700	ENTRY	Q0Q06700	
	SLJ	**	
	LDA	ACC+2	
	STA	Q+3	
	LAC	ACC+1	
	STA	ACC+2	
	LAC	Q+3	
	STA	ACC+1	
	LAC	ACC	
	STA	ACC	
	SLJ	Q0Q06700	
	END		

	COMPLEMENT RANGE ACCUMULATOR	Q3000010
		Q3000020
		Q3000030
		Q3000040
		Q3000050
		Q3000060
		Q3000070
		Q3000080
		Q3000090
		Q3000100
		Q3000110

IDENT	Q2007770	Q2770000
ENTRY	Q2007770	Q2770010
BLOCK	4	Q2770030
COMMON	ACC(3),R	Q2770040
DEC	1.	Q2770050
DEC	1.	Q2770060
DEC	1.	Q2770070
BSS	3	Q2770080
BSS	3	Q2770090
BSS	1	Q2770100
BSS	1	Q2770110
SLJ	**	Q2770120
SIU	1 EXIT	Q2770130
LDA	*-1	Q2770140
ALS	+24	Q2770150
INA	-1	Q2770160
SAU	START	Q2770170
INA	-1	Q2770180
SAU	START+1	Q2770190
ENA	**	Q2770200
SAU	NOW	Q2770210
ENA	**	Q2770220
SAL	*+1	Q2770230
CALL	Q1000770	Q2770240
0	**	Q2770250
LDQ	**	Q2770260
QJP	PROC	Q2770270
LDA	ACC+1	Q2770280
AJP	PROC	Q2770290
LDA	ACC+2	Q2770300
AJP	PROC	Q2770310
CALL	ERROR777	Q2770320
0	Q2007770	Q2770330
0	ACC	Q2770340
BCD	1 X**I	Q2770350

ROUTINE FOR X**I, WHERE
 X IS RANGE AND I IS INTEGER

ADDRESS OF I

ADDRESS OF X

PUT I IN Q-REGISTER
 ERROR EXIT IF I IS NEGATIVE
 AND ZERO IS IN RANGE OF X.

NOTE. 0**0 IS EQUAL TO ONE

PROC	STQ	ISAVE	Q2770360
+	QJP	*+1	Q2770370
	LQC	ISAVE	Q2770380
	STQ	I	Q2770390
+	CALL	Q1Q10770	Q2770400
	0	XTO2N	Q2770410
	LDA	I	Q2770420
	LRS	+1	Q2770430
	STA	I	Q2770440
+	CALL	Q1Q00770	Q2770450
	0	ONE	Q2770460
	QJP	*+2	Q2770470
+	CALL	Q1Q00770	Q2770480
	0	XTO2N	Q2770490
	ENI	0	Q2770500
+	CALL	Q1Q10770	Q2770510
	0	X	Q2770520
LOOPB	LDA	I	Q2770530
	AJP	OUT	Q2770540
LOOPB1	LRS	+1	Q2770550
	QJP	LOOPC	Q2770560
	INI	+1	Q2770570
	SLJ	LOOPB1	Q2770580
LOOPC	STA	2	Q2770590
+	CALL	Q1Q00770	Q2770600
	0	XTO2N	Q2770610
LOOPC1	CALL	Q1Q04770	Q2770620
	0	XTO2N	Q2770630
	CALL	Q1Q10770	Q2770640
	0	XTO2N	Q2770650
	IJP	LOOPC1	Q2770660
+	CALL	Q1Q04770	Q2770670
	0	X	Q2770680
	CALL	Q1Q10770	Q2770690
	0	X	Q2770700
	SLJ	LOOPB	Q2770710

Q2770720
 Q2770730
 Q2770740
 Q2770750
 Q2770760
 Q2770770
 Q2770780
 Q2770790
 Q2770800
 Q2770810
 Q2770820
 Q2770830

ISAVE
 RELOAD
 Q1Q00770
 ONE
 Q1Q05770
 X
 1
 **
 Q2Q07770
 Q1Q00770
 X
 EXIT

OUT
 +
 SSK
 SLJ
 CALL
 0
 CALL
 0
 ENI
 SLJ
 CALL
 0
 SLJ
 END
 EXIT
 RELOAD

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13. ABSTRACT

The nature of generated machine error in finite digital calculations is discussed. The arithmetic of range numbers is developed, and examples are given demonstrating the use of range arithmetic as a tool for automatic error analysis. A computer program is developed, utilizing the TYPE OTHER feature of FORTRAN-63 in conjunction with the CDC-1604 digital computer, which enables the user to perform automatic error analysis during computation, and a number of programs are presented using this feature.

14.

KEY WORDS

LINK A

LINK B

LINK C

ROLE

WT

ROLE

WT

ROLE

WT

Automatic Error Analysis

Range Arithmetic

Interval Arithmetic

Digital Computation

Finite Precision Accuracy

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18

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